

Shooting continues at Canal despite Israel-Egypt cease-fire

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Kosygin expected in Damascus to push cease-fire

Y ANAN SAFADI, Post Arab Affairs Reporter, said that Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev was expected to arrive in Damascus today to meet with Syrian President Hafez Assad. It was reported that the Soviet Union had accepted the cease-fire, which was announced by the Security Council yesterday.

The Syrians last night said they were still studying the cease-fire resolution. Their dilemma was that in accepting the resolution, they would also have to accept Security Council Resolution 242, to which they have never agreed before. In addition, a large Iraqi force, whose government has already rejected the cease-fire, is located inside Syria.

The Syrians ignored the cease-fire call most of the day yesterday. Damascus Radio reported it only late in the evening, along with Egypt's acceptance of it.

Egypt announced its acceptance at 2.30 p.m. in a broadcast statement attributed to the president's office. The statement said that President Anwar Sadat had instructed his army command to observe the new cease-fire at the time set by the Security Council. Later Cairo Radio repeatedly broadcast a terse announcement stating, "Egypt has decided to observe a cease-fire at 6.53 p.m."

The statement said the decision was (Continued on page 2, col. 7)

Nixon 'confident he can't be impeached'

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon is "quite confident" there are no grounds to impeach him, a White House spokesman said yesterday. Mr. Nixon, it was stated, was at his desk at 8.45 in the morning, and during the day consulted by cable with Secretary of State Kissinger and also worked on a statement to the nation on why he fired Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

(Pressure for impeachment, page 5)

Mig 25s over Canal

TEL AVIV. — Two Mig 25s (Fotobat in the Nato code), flew over the Suez Canal area at a high altitude yesterday, apparently photographing the area. It is understood that the Egyptians do not fly the Mig 25, and it is assumed here that the pilots were Russians.



Henry Kissinger waves to onlookers as he arrived yesterday at Lod Airport, where he was welcomed by Foreign Minister Abba Eban. Behind them are (centre) Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco and (extreme left) his deputy Alfred Atherton. (Werner Braun)

Kissinger-Meir meet 3½ hours

No statement issued after talks

By DAVID LANDAU, Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Premier Golda Meir and her senior Ministers met for over three hours yesterday with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to discuss the cease-fire resolution, that he and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev had only the day before succeeded in bringing about.

Earlier in the morning, the Israel Cabinet had announced its unanimous decision to accept the cease-fire — provided the Arab side did so too.

Dr. Kissinger and an entourage of State Department Middle East experts flew into Lod airport from Moscow at noon, and left again en route to London before night-fall.

For three-and-a-half hours, the Premier and the Secretary of State conferred at a secret venue near Herzliya.

Dr. Kissinger and his party sped from the airport to the Herzliya site, where Premier Meir, Deputy Premier Allon, Defence Minister

The UN's cease-fire resolution

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Following is the text of the U.S.-Soviet resolution approved by the Security Council at 6.50 a.m. Israeli time yesterday (12.50 a.m. New York time):

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America: Resolution.

The Security Council,

- Calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy.
- Calls upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 in all of its parts.
- Decides that immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

No halt in U.S. airlift

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. airlift to Israel is continuing despite the cease-fire arrangements, the U.S. Defence Department said yesterday.

"We're doing what we were doing before," said Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman.

The statement followed reports that the U.S. had told Israel that major shipments of arms would stop and that the Soviet Union was also stopping supplies to the Arabs.

Friedman indicated that the Defence Department had not received any instructions to stop the airlift of weapons and supplies to Israel.

"We'll just have to see what our negotiators bring home," Friedman said, referring to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's talks in Moscow and Tel Aviv.

DAYAN: ISRAEL DID NOT ASK FOR CEASE-FIRE

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday Israel did not ask for a cease-fire and had no need to ask for it; but once accepted, the cease-fire should be binding on all the belligerent parties. Mr. Dayan was replying to questions by foreign correspondents visiting troops fighting west of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Dayan said heavy losses were inflicted on the Syrian and Egyptian armies but they would be able to restore their strength due to the vast quantities of armaments and other equipment they were receiving from the Soviet Union and other states.

However, the important point, said the Defence Minister, was that "they have lost the battles and we are now here."

Likud will oppose cease-fire agreement

Says it will bring new war

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Likud executive committee came out strongly against the government's acceptance of a cease-fire resolution, charging that it would bring a new war.

The Likud executive committee also accused the government of "a serious fallacy" in not taking the necessary steps to ensure the security of Israel and its people.

The Opposition party said implementation of this resolution "will not bring peace but permanently jeopardize the security of Israel and its people." It was also noted that the Soviet Union continues to pour unlimited supplies of the latest arms and military equipment to the enemy.

The Likud executive committee said that the government's decision to accept the cease-fire was a "betrayal of the Jewish people" and that it would lead to a new war.

Doubts among M.K.s

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Knesset Foreign and Security Committee's stance ended an hour-and-a-half session scheduled last night, because the government was necessary to explain its acceptance of the cease-fire in the face of opposition from Alignment members.

The 90 minutes put in by Meir and other Cabinet members in the Committee's deliberations to delay a meeting for last night. It will be held in the early hours of morning, therefore, if and special Knesset session will be held on the cease-fire decision.

It was also understood that, not only the Alignment, but also the National Religious Party, the largest coalition faction, exists that the cease-

ISRAELI ASSESSMENT

Another few days would not have been decisive

By ERWIN FREINKEL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel's assessment that another few hours or even days of war would not drastically change the military situation — already favourable — on the fronts, but would cost more Israeli casualties is understood to have weighed heavily in the decision early yesterday morning to accept the U.S.-Soviet sponsored cease-fire agreement.

This assessment was especially coloured by awareness of the continuing supply of Soviet arms to both Egypt and Syria enabling them to refurbish their armies and the limits — largely political — that would inevitably be placed upon the advance of Israeli forces in the direction of Cairo.

If continuing the war could not bring about total military capitulation of the enemy, then a cease-fire in place was a favourable option.

The government's decision, it was said, was also affected by the contents of the cease-fire resolution, especially the third paragraph. This called for immediate negotiations between the parties "under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

A cease-fire was accepted by Israel and Egypt yesterday on the 17th day of the war as of 6.50 p.m., but shooting continued at the Suez Canal front.

Syria by late last night had still ignored the cease-fire which was initiated by the U.S. and Soviet Union.

In another sudden move, U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger flew into Israel from Moscow at noon yesterday for talks with Prime Minister Golda Meir. Soviet Premier Kosygin flew to Cairo and Damascus. (See separate stories this page).

The lightning developments came on the heels of an American-Soviet agreement in Moscow in talks between Dr. Kissinger and Soviet leaders.

The cease-fire was promulgated in a Security Council resolution, that also called for immediate peace negotiations between the sides, and for implementation of the 1967 Security Council Resolution 242 "in all its parts."

Jordan also yesterday accepted the cease-fire, but said its expeditionary force in Syria would meanwhile remain under Syrian command. Iraq, which sent larger forces to Syria, rejected the cease-fire call.

MILITARY POSITION FAVOURABLE IN BOTH SECTORS

By SHAYA SHAPIRO, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — All Israeli troops in the Suez Canal area were ordered to cease-fire at 6.50 p.m. yesterday, in conformity with the government decision to abide by the Security Council resolution of yesterday morning. But during the next hour, the Egyptians staged a massive artillery barrage on three targets — Israeli positions in the north, our Canal sector, the bridgehead north of the Bitter Lake and on units near the town of Ismailiya. The Army spokesman said later the Egyptians were continuing to fire on Israeli positions "in many places."

The cease-fire found the Israeli forces in a favourable position west of the Canal about a mile from the Ismailiya-Cairo road in the north and straddling the two roads and the railway leading to Cairo from Suez in the south.

Israeli units also broke through to a front of four kilometres at the Canal, south of the Little Bitter Lake. Three airfields in the area are also in Israeli hands, the Army spokesman said.

The area controlled by Israel west of the Canal is roughly 1,200 square kilometres, and its western-most perimeter is about 75 kilometres from Cairo, which can be reached over a slightly sloping plateau without a natural barrier.

The Egyptians held two bridgeheads on the eastern side of the Canal with largely decimated remnants of five divisions and an estimated 400 tanks out of the 1,200 which they had massed for attack. The main Egyptian road from the west side of the Canal are controlled by Israel, but the Egyptians still retain round-about approach routes.

There are still several Egyptian pockets in the Israel-held area west of the Canal, but it was too early yesterday to ascertain their importance.

On the Syrian front, Israeli troops now control some 600 square kilometres beyond the 1967 cease-fire line.

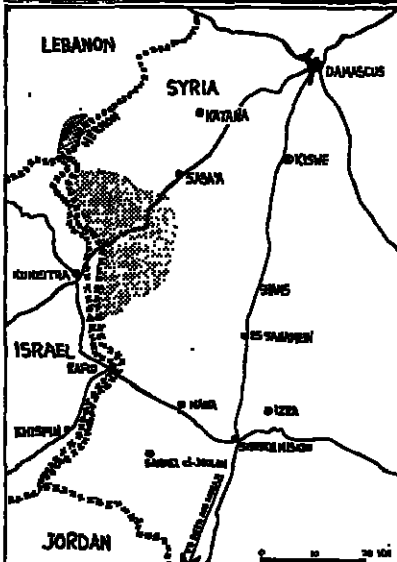
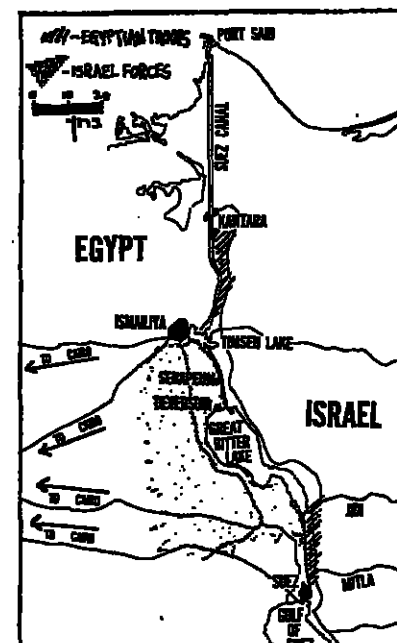
The northern front was quiet yesterday, a senior officer said. A bloody battle was waged all night Sunday to recapture the Israeli outpost on Mt. Hermon which fell to the Syrians on the first day of the war. The position was cleared yesterday morning. Two nearby Syrian outposts, some 150 metres above the former Israeli position were also captured. The posts command a clear view of the area to the east up to Damascus and beyond.

"Definitely a victory," the Army spokesman said about Israel's military position yesterday as the cease-fire was proclaimed. It could have been a more complete one had the fighting gone on for a few more days, he estimated. However, Israel's aim was not to gain territory, but to thwart the enemy offensive — and this was done. Another aim was to reduce to the utmost the war potential of the enemy, and this too was achieved.

Damascus is now about 40 kilometres from Israel's frontlines, and Cairo less than eighty kilometres.

In the seventeen days of fighting, the Egyptians lost 240 aircraft, and about a thousand tanks. Some hundred tanks were knocked out yesterday, as well as eleven planes.

In Syria, 212 planes were shot down — seven of them yesterday — and about a thousand tanks including the losses of the Iraqi and Jordanian forces.



Although the Syrians yesterday did not announce their intention to abide by the cease-fire, it was estimated in military circles here that they would do so in practice. The Syrians also never acknowledged the cease-fire agreement in 1967.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Warm, dry and hazy. Weather systems from the Red Sea to the northeastern Mediterranean are causing an easterly dry and warm flow over our region.

Station	Yesterday's High-Low	Today's Forecast
Jerusalem	22-30	22-32
Golan	11-22	14-23
Nahariya	15-25	18-27
Safed	15-25	18-27
Haifa Port	15-24	18-26
Tiberias	20-32	22-34
Nesher	22-32	24-36
Afula	22-32	24-36
Shomron	22-32	24-36
Tel Aviv	20-27	22-31
Lod Airport	18-24	20-27
Jericho	18-24	20-27
Gaza	20-28	22-30
Beer Sheva	16-26	20-27
Eilat	21-33	22-35
Tiran Straits	22-34	22-34

Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday visited Israel Aviation Industries workshops.

ARRIVALS

Dahlia Levi, the actress, from London, to perform for wounded soldiers in hospitals (by El Al).
Dr. Miriam Freund, former U.S. national president of Hadassah, and Mrs. Walter Brecher, Editor of "Hadassah Magazine," with Mr. Brecher.

Pablo Casals dies at 96



SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP). — Pablo Casals, hailed as the greatest cellist of his time, died here yesterday after a brief illness. He was 96.

The Spanish-born musician and composer had a heart attack three weeks ago. He entered a hospital last week after developing breathing problems.

The 36-year-old wife, Maritza, was at his bedside when he died. Casals left Spain in protest against the Franco dictatorship and went into exile. He lived in Europe for the first years of his exile and came to Puerto Rico more than a decade ago.

Casals was born in Vendrell, a town near Barcelona, where his father was a church organist.

When he was four his father put him in the choir, and two years later Pablo began to compose. A year after that he was able to substitute for his father at the organ.

After studying the violin briefly he turned to the piano. When he was 10 he saw a makeshift cello played by a travelling musician and was entranced. He begged his father for one and a home-made instrument was fashioned from a stick, strings and a gourd.

His father later sent him to Barcelona to study and by the time he was 15 he was playing before Spanish Royalty. A command performance before Queen Victoria in London opened the doors to a career as an international concert artist, including concerts with Rachmaninoff in Moscow and Paderewski and Fritz Kreisler in New York.

Casals visited Israel three times — the first in 1961 and the last only two months ago, when he made his third appearance at the Israel Festival.

British arms to Arab states

Despite the British embargo on arms to the Middle East, a "variable airlift of arms" is going to the Persian Gulf emirates from Britain, according to a detailed report on France Inter Radio by Edouard Sablier yesterday.

Sablier began by analysing the hostile attitudes to Israel of the U.S.S.R. and France.

It is believed that the arms sent to the Persian Gulf go from there to Syria and Egypt.

THE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING WISH TO INFORM THEIR STUDENT BODIES

- The opening of the academic year 5734 (1973-74) in all institutions of higher learning has been POSTPONED until further notice.
- All institutions continue to send acceptance notices to students' homes. An extension of the deadline for tuition payments by students who have been mobilized will be announced.
- Necessary arrangements will be made regarding interviews, counselling and examinations for students who are unable to be present because of the current situation. Information will be published later.
- Each institution has made arrangements for dealing with student inquiries.
- The institutions of higher learning are prepared to take all actions required to ensure the continuation of studies during the coming academic year.

- The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- Tel Aviv University
- The Technion — Israel Institute of Technology
- The Weizman Institute of Science
- Bar-Ilan University
- The University of Haifa
- The University of the Negev

'U.S., Russia agree to halt arms shipments'

By K. G. THALER
LONDON (UPI). — The Soviet Union and the U.S. agreed in principle not to renew their arms lift to the combatants in the Middle East, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

This understanding of the superpowers was an important driving force behind acceptance by Israel and Egypt of the ceasefire, the sources said.

The superpowers left their respective client governments in no doubt that they would receive no new major weapons shipments if they chose to go on fighting, the diplomatic sources said.

Neither apparently could afford to face such an eventuality, the sources said. Both sides were already running out of important weapons when the Soviet and American arms lifts were set in motion.

The understanding, the sources said, does not so far amount to an agreed full arms embargo on the Middle East by Russia and the U.S. pending a final settlement.

Both sides were said to have received strong assurances from Russia and the U.S. that their respective interests will be safeguarded during the ceasefire and in the ensuing negotiations for a final peace settlement.

But the superpowers have yet "to fill in the details" of the terms of an Israeli pullback from administered Arab territories and agreed peace arrangements, the sources said.

They said the key elements envisaged in these agreements as of now include these considerations:

- A halt to new major arms shipments by the superpowers.
- Speedy arrangements for policing the ceasefire, probably by U.N. forces.
- Setting the stage for almost immediate negotiations on the Middle East with Arab and Israel participation, probably in New York.
- The settlement to provide for demilitarized areas to be guarded by an international force, preferably with superpower participation. The Israelis want a Joint Arab-Israeli controlling force.
- The projected force to remain indefinitely in the area with neither the Arabs nor the Israelis able to demand its removal.

The sources said the most difficult single issues will be Jerusalem, as well as the Golan Heights and Sharm el-Sheikh. Israel continues to regard these as "most vital areas from the point of view of her security."

London offers to help in keeping peace

LONDON (Reuters). — Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home said yesterday that Britain remained ready to contribute in any way it could to making peace in the Middle East and keeping it.

He said the international community should and would have a part to play in providing guarantees.

"We will help in this if required to do so to the extent of providing a peace-keeping force."

Sir Alec delivered his remarks after telling Parliament that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was due to arrive in London for talks before flying on to Washington.

The Foreign Secretary told questioners that there had been "pretty good unanimity" on Middle East policy among the nine European Community countries, and added that these countries would help in the peace-keeping if necessary.

A Post reporter added:

Observers in Jerusalem believe that the Israel Government will cold-shoulder any British attempt to take part in any peace-keeping. The opinion here is that Britain has totally discredited itself from playing a constructive role in a Middle East reconciliation.

Bitter feelings prevail here about the British arms embargo in the war, which climaxed a series of what are regarded here as unfriendly acts. Ever since Sir Alec's Harrogate speech, in the autumn of 1970, observers in Jerusalem have detected an increasingly unsympathetic tinge in British declarations and British votes in U.N. bodies.

Observers in Jerusalem also look askance at British cooperation with France in attempting to create a joint West European policy vis-à-vis the Middle East, which is seen here as uncalled-for.

KISSINGER-MEIR

(Continued from page 1)

terized), the U.S. was only mildly interested — and would manoeuvre to afford Israel at least another few days of action on the southern front.

Throughout the war, Washington had led Jerusalem to believe that it would approve — even appreciate — a sound defeat of the Moscow-backed Egyptians and Syrians by Israel. The huge American military airlift to Israel seemed the firmest proof of this sentiment in Washington.

But Israel's reading of the Washington position was thrown awry at once when news reached Tel Aviv on Sunday night of the breakthrough in Moscow. Soon after, a personal appeal came through from President Nixon to the Prime Minister that Israel accept the ceasefire once the Security Council voted it.

The President argued that world peace — and not just regional stability — was threatened by the war should it go on much longer. And in the interests of world peace, Israel and the Arabs must cease the hostilities.

(The U.S., of course, was justified by confident of Israel accepting the ceasefire since Defence Minister Dayan had declared on Saturday that while Israel would not seek a ceasefire it would feel no need to reject one.)

The change in the American position — the sudden intensification of Washington's desire for a ceasefire — was explicable, according to observers in Jerusalem, by a hardening assessment in Washington that the war was threatened to drag on endlessly. Although Israel had gained the upper hand and was destroying Arab weaponry, the Soviets were replacing it just as fast. Thus, the Syrians today have several hundred tanks in the field which only a week ago were still in Russian arsenals.

The Soviets had apparently made it plain to Washington that they intended to maintain the flow of arms to the Arabs at the same intensity so long as the fighting continued.

Washington assessed that what was true for Syria was true for Egypt too and that however much the Egyptian army Israel succeeded in destroying, there would always be more arms and equipment from the Soviets.

And of course, the longer the war lasted, the more dangerous it would become — threatening to turn into a full-scale confrontation between the powers.

Mr. Nixon and Dr. Kissinger apparently believed that their carefully constructed detente with the Soviets was by no means irreparably damaged, and decided that a quick end to the Middle East war would serve to preserve it.

The U.S. called Israel's attention to this assessment of the war during Sunday.

Some Israeli observers yesterday did not conceal their disappointment at this turn of events. They felt that Israel had been robbed of a definitive victory over the Egyptian army which they thought could have been achieved within a few days now that many of the missile sites had been neutralized. They did not share the Soviet assessment that the Egyptian forces could in effect go on fighting endlessly with the Soviet arms supplies continuing to flow.

Observers in Jerusalem considered, too, that Israel's increasing political isolation during the war was a factor in Washington's decision-making. This isolation was starkly felt in Africa, where 16 states have now cut their ties with Israel. But in Europe too Israel did not register the almost universal sympathy which it had had during the Six Day War. Britain and France maintained a hostile neutrality with weighted arms embargoes; and even the Belgian Government refused to declare its sympathy for Israel.

The only previous time Dr. Kissinger was in Israel was early in 1968 — also on route from Moscow to the U.S. — when he was still a professor at Harvard University, and before his active involvement in politics.

Among the people Dr. Kissinger met on his first visit here was Israel's former Ambassador to Washington, Yitzhak Rabin, whom he met at Harvard on previous occasions.

Dr. Kissinger arrived in London last night and met briefly at Heathrow Airport with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home before continuing his journey to Washington.

It can be assumed that Egypt, facing an imminent military disaster, asked Soviet Premier Kosygin to bring about a ceasefire. The military commentator, Aruf (res.) Haim Herzog, said in his evening broadcast yesterday.

He noted that the most interesting aspect of the past week's developments was the almost unprecedented urgency with which the Russians acted. "The Kremlin correctly assessed the military situation and what was likely to happen if it were allowed to deteriorate," he said.

Mr. Kosygin rushed to Cairo on October 16, two days after the massive Egyptian offensive along the eastern bank of the Canal had been broken, and held five meetings with President Sadat. That was the same day that the Israeli bridgehead was established on the western bank, the commentator pointed out.

From Israel's point of view, Aluf Herzog said, continuation of the fighting would have resulted in more territorial gains for Israel, "but at the cost of more of our sons' lives." In any case, the war had now been taken out of the local context.

"With both the U.S. and the Soviet Union now agreed on a common line of action, the combatants are left with little room for manoeuvring," he concluded.

Planned to receive in Israel for the Voluntary War Loan have reached the IL420m. to date, with another IL60m. deposited in various banks, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir told the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday. The above sums do not include contributions by employees out of their salaries.

The committee will meet with Mr. Sapir again next week, to discuss problems of the economy under the impact of the war.

Contributors to the War Loan now include soldiers serving at the front. War correspondent Zvi Kessler was witness to an unusual pay day on the Suez Canal. An artillery battalion of the regular army requested the paymaster take back their salaries — and use them for buying War Bonds.

Hundreds of non-Jewish El Al employees abroad are subscribing to the loan. Work committees representing all 4,000 local personnel of the airline decided on the purchase of bonds to the sum of IL3m.

Another correspondent reports on a meeting of new immigrants — from the Soviet Union, from Europe, from the West — held at the Beit Brodetsky Absorption Centre in Ramat Aviv. "It is hard to describe the enthusiasm with which these newcomers signed their pledges," he writes. They contributed IL1,600 — though many have not yet found employment and live on limited budgets.

Negav Beduin have so far collected IL150,000 in cash and IL40,000 for the Voluntary War Loan. They have set themselves a target of IL250,000.

One of the donors was 32-year-old Isaac Abu Rabeyeh, who bought IL600 worth of bonds. At the other

end of the age scale, a five-year-old boy of the Sarkhan tribe, Zahal, when told what the money was being collected for, asked his father to donate IL500 in his own name. His father agreed.

Apart from subscribing to the loan, the Beduin have made themselves and their vehicles available for anything that could help the war effort. Their men have been doing their share at the front, too, and a number of Beduin are reported to have been killed or taken prisoner.

The Association of Disabled Veterans of the Fight Against Nazism has bought War Loan bonds in the amount of IL10,000 and has urged all its 3,000 members to buy as much individually as they can.

Mrs. Ya'acov Herzog, chairman of the Council of Women's Organizations, urged housewives Sunday to take over essential jobs that cannot be done for lack of manpower, and to contribute as generously as possible to the War Loan.

The wedding of OFRA and MEIR
which was to have taken place on October 23, will now be celebrated privately. The reception has been postponed.

Chaim and Avraham Eidelman Chaim and Eliezer Burde



Two Israeli soldiers escort blindfolded Egyptian prisoners of war on the Suez front. (Army photo)



A helicopter evacuates Israeli casualties from the southern front.

Cease-fire cannot stop War Loan drive—Sapir

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

It is a mistake to believe that with the ceasefire we can desist from raising funds, Finance Minister Sapir told leaders of the War Loan drive at Beit Mifal HaEzyon in Tel Aviv yesterday.

He pointed out that Arab States had brought to the war front some 4,000 tanks, 2,100 guns, 1,000 planes, plus other modern equipment that Russia does not give even to its own satellites. The result was losses to Israel.

"This Yom Kippur exploded many rosy illusions and brought us face to face with a cruel and hard reality. We shall have to replace the equipment that was destroyed in battle."

"I have never opposed the purchase of any war material that the army needed," he added.

The Minister went on to praise the U.S., which "has done things for us that I would not have thought possible. They shipped arms to replace what we lost on land and in the sky."

Speaking of his recent mission abroad, Mr. Sapir said that Jews

Pledges to War Loan total IL420m. so far

have rallied to the Israel cause in 39 countries. They will mobilize between them \$1,250m. for the United Jewish Appeal and \$650m. for Israel Bonds. This is a greater effort than was made at the time of the Six Day War.

In the U.S., 23 people donated a total of \$30m. A woman of 76 gave \$5m. People who had forgotten they were Jewish made impressive contributions. Young people in left-wing movements gave their savings to help Israel.

He recalled arriving in Toronto on the festival of Simhat Tora. He anticipated a long drive from the airport; but, to his surprise, his car turned into a hotel nearby. There he found 1,200 people in tefillot attending a service. They had decided to hold it in the hotel, in order to reduce his travelling time. Seven million dollars were donated at that meeting.

Yitzhak Rabin, Chairman of the Public Committee for the War Loan, was not present during Mr. Sapir's address yesterday; he was attending the official talks with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

IDF retakes Hermon post

By ELIE EYAL
Military Pool Correspondent

Israeli forces managed to retake the Mount Hermon position Sunday night. This was the only position lost to the Syrians early in the war that had not been retaken within a few days.

The Israeli units then went on to seize the old Syrian position higher up on the slope, at 2,350 metres above sea level. The position offers a superb view of the Golan Heights, "Fatland" in Lebanon, and part of Syria.

The combined Golani, paratroop, air, artillery and armoured attack was carefully planned. About 2 p.m. Sunday, helicopter-borne paratroopers took off for the lost Israeli position. Meanwhile, Israel planes and artillery bombarded the position to soften it before the paratroopers and Golani infantrymen moved in. The Syrian attempt to interfere with the Israeli air strikes was summarily dealt with, and nine Mig-3s were shot down.

About 7 p.m., the paratroopers and infantrymen began to close in while army engineers worked feverishly to prepare make-shift roads for the tanks coming up behind in support. Battle was joined with the large contingent of Syrian commandos dug in around the positions. Fighting continued — with careful regard to keep Israeli casualties to a minimum — until the conquered Israeli position and then the old Syrian position further up the slope were firmly in Israeli hands.

Asked why the strategically important Mount Hermon position was permitted to remain in Syrian hands for so long, Aluf Yitzhak Herzog, O.C. Northern Command, replied laconically: "There were more pressing things to be done first. Besides, we managed to retake the position — and something else besides — the highest Syrian position on the mountain."

Knitting pattern for soldiers' caps

It's cold at night on the Golan, and "Balaclava helmets" are still much appreciated.

The following knitting instructions for the caps were supplied to The Post by Ruder and Finn, Jerusalem. The Soldiers Welfare Association, which will accept finished products for distribution, has asked that the caps be knit in dark-coloured yarn.

Cast on 100 stitches on No. 5 needles. Knit one, purl one for 20 centimetres cast off the middle 34 stitches. In the next row, cast the 34 stitches on again. Knit one, purl one for the next 9 centimetres (from the opening), and then start decreasing every 10 stitches, until 12 stitches remain. Cast off and sew up the sides.

SCIENTISTS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — Scientists at institutions of higher learning around the world have called the Weizmann Institute expressing their solidarity with their colleagues here, and offering their help.

Cables were received from Nobel Laureate Professor Manfred Eigen, Professor Herbert Fischer and Otto Westphal of the Max Planck Institute; Dr. John Mount, University of Edinburgh; Professor Heinz Zollinger, Zurich's Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule; Professor Luzzatto, University College Hospital, Nigeria; Professor Panjail, Pasteur Institute, Paris; and Drs. Chikashi and Sumitachi, University of Tokyo.

Cease-fire allows Bonn to transfer funds to Israel

By BRIAN ARTHUR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. — Bonn officials were confident last night that negotiations on the actual payment of 140m. DM in economic aid to Israel could get under way quickly with an effective Mid-East ceasefire.

A Development Aid Ministry official told The Post that "nothing should stand in the way of negotiations" once the Mid-East shooting had stopped. A Foreign Office spokesman said his ministry advocated taking up the talks without delay.

An agreement on the annual long-term, low-interest loan was signed by both governments on October 1, but the outbreak of the war threatened to hold up technical talks aimed at transferring the money to the Bank of Israel.

Terror continues shell

By DAVID METULLA. — Forty the cease-fire went in mally, on the Egypt Arab terrorists in Le strated their relucta suit with a salvo of and bazooka rockets border village.

About 9 p.m. at salvo was directed at of Kiryat Shmona, south of Haifa.

No casualties or caused in either pla brush fires were star

The residents are the night in their at time being.

(See "northern tow

Four Arab terroris late Sunday night in e IDF and Border Polk of Kibbutz Dafna, in ley, and near Kibbutz Lebanon border. The sustained no casua

Other terrorists in gangs managed to fl the border.

Also on Sunday ni rorists inside Lebanon and bazooka rockets bed-wire border fence tion of Kibbutz Mig Zar' region, farther They caused no casual damage.

AIR AL IN HA

HAIFA. — An air sounded here at afternoon. The af minutes later.

Kosy

(Continued from taken after Sadat a curity Council call care."

Sadat praised his for "breaking the d tling the fall accompl political map of th and putting an end arrogance of the pas

The statement as has taken his decisio dre after meeting a Soviet party chief, and after contacts of Arab capitals d in the fighting.

The statement a should be taken lat President Sadat's p nounced last Tuesde full withdrawal of basis for any polit

"He has also held Viet Premier Alexei week) and has rec from Soviet leader I in a message conve the Soviet Ambassa of October 21.

"There have also with a number of A earned with the bet of all this, President, his decision and, in supreme commander forces, has given hi general command to the time set for that ing the enemy does

The Cairo stateme ber of defiant Arab reminiscent of those Egypt's late Preside he accepted the U.S. of 1970. As was the Radio later stress conditions to the ac Israel's complete w Arab territories cap

Neither the (statement nor the (made any reference ditions, especially President Sadat counting on the to be on hand to o overall Middle East prime concern, howe doubtedly be to se Israeli withdrawal i ern bank of the Suez south of Syria. Ot sees achieving three s the Israeli of r and breaking the Mi lock after a long st

In the administrat the West Bank and there seemed to be s Israel's military as many hold that, un time no one was d one has won." The

Heve that Sadat sev now feel that he is from the feeling quashed and that t meet the Israelis at table as an equal. T local Arabs believe cease-fire would eve an overall settleme seem to have no ill continued link with mayors of two We Nablus and Ramat Nabulus, the Commad Samaria, T/A Vard, long-term Jews fo projects with Nebo ceiving IL400,000.

DAVID ISRAEL

Wife, Rachel Israel's Daughter, Sari Raube the family in Geneva Sister-in-Law, Miriam

The funeral took place yesterday.

Elisabeth (Liesel) Goldschmidt

(née Spier) passed away yesterday in Switzerland.

On behalf of the firm Werner and Zof Spier Ely and Tamara (née Spier) Michael and Pat Spier

October 22, 1973 Tel Aviv

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CEASE-FIRE REACTIONS: No choice' or 'Arabs aved from debacle'

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

VIV. — The man in the yesterday had at best a lukewarm reception for news of the re; more often than not he d it as unexpected bad news. aged the possibility of U.S. as which the country might resist, opinions said; and it d a move by the super- to save the Arabs from yet debacle.

the early hours of the clusters of people held conversations on Tel Aviv orners, about the cease-fire. a digression from the chief the day was the recurrent "Is Kissinger, as U.S. Secre- State, good or bad for the There were more sceptics on

By DAVID SLAV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE SILENCE. — The settlers in northern frontier will be spending their nights in the until the situation becomes chairman David Moreh of the Shomona Local Council and Fyrenkel, chairman of the Local Council, said yesterday the cease-fire would not such difference to their rest. We're not going to risk their y precautions," they stressed. occupation of the strong- land Brigade fighters, with of artillery and air support, eated with satisfaction by d inhabitants, but also with the sacrifices which it had. The border residents under- nity too well that the much grip which the army now give nce to settle its long-stand- ount with the terrorists and is will free the border of ue of Katyusha rockets. is what we ask the Gov- and the army to do for y said.

while, the rest of the coun- not forgotten about the northern border towns.

own of Nazareth contributed V sets to Matulla's shelters, inter technicians from Ha- and Holon installed them.

Kaye yesterday visited sol- in the northern front and l at the Safad Government

that score this time, and members of the local Sderot Rothschild "parliament" here were almost unanimous in their verdict: "Kissinger is going to start giving us trouble."

But the boulevard parliamentarians also advocated a tough Israeli line, of resisting American pressures.

"We should not pay the price for concessions the Americans are willing to make at our expense," said one elder.

The attitude among passers-by was also non-conciliatory on the whole.

There was relief that in the immediate future there might not be any bloodshed, if the cease-fire was adhered to by the Arab belligerents.

But most people approached by The Jerusalem Post yesterday were concerned with what lies just beyond the immediate future.

There was almost universal frustration at the fact that the cease-fire had come at this time, "just when things were really going our way. We could have dealt with the Egyptian blows in the coming few days, as we have finally regained superiority in the air. It was only a matter of time before an Arab debacle. The Russians rushed in to avert another devastating defeat," a young man told The Jerusalem Post.

He was on leave from a Sinai unit, waiting for a lift home on the Holon-Tel Aviv road.

APPROPRIATION. — According to The Jerusalem Post's random sample yesterday, most people agree that the cease-fire comes at a time when it would "save the Egyptians from another catastrophe." There was also apprehension that it would help the Arabs consolidate their positions, send in reinforcements, repair damage and push anti-aircraft missiles forward. This fear created a division of opinion among people about whether the Government should have accepted the cease-fire.

The Sderot Rothschild parliamentarians argued that Israel should have remembered how, only a little more than a fortnight ago, the Egyptians violated a cease-fire agreement, when it was to their advantage. In 1970, they blatantly violated the standstill agreement, the very night it went into effect, by moving new missile batteries up to the front lines.

Nevertheless, the majority of the general public, as well as the elderly "parliamentarians," seemed to feel that "Israel had little choice in the matter; diplomatic confrontation with the U.S. at this time could mean the discontinuation of arms shipments."

"But there should positively be no other concessions on our part," the Sderot Rothschild caucus told The Jerusalem Post.

At present the overwhelming majority of the neighbourhood clinics are open and are continuing to treat patients," Dr. Doron said.

"The ranks of those doctors called up for active service were filled by volunteers, generally retired physicians but in a few cases by recent immigrant physicians who had already obtained some mastery of Hebrew."

Moreover, most of the special outpatient clinics in the hospitals are functioning.

He added that, during the war, four operating theatres — the "most modern" in Israel — were opened at the newly constructed Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot, as was a 16-bed ophthalmology ward.

At Beilinson and Soroka Hospitals (in Beersheba) the units for plastic surgery were expanded, and in Soroka a special ward for burns was set up.

Thousands of Kupat Holim sent home at that time received treatment at home medical team or attended an out clinic. Only if their countermeasures will they be sent to the hospital.

the war broke out there general exodus of all but the rious of civilian cases: their were vacated for wounded

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Arabs from nearby villages assist residents of Upper Nazareth in stacking sandbags outside building entrance. (Warner Braun)

ISRAELI ARABS IDENTIFY WITH ISRAEL THIS TIME

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — Scores of Israeli Arabs donate blood for Israeli war wounded; hundreds volunteer for work on kibbutzim to replace men who have been mobilized; and thousands contribute to the Volunteer War Loan. At a road junction, Arab women distribute sweets and drinks to soldiers on their way to the Syrian front. Arab villagers send fruit to front-line units and volunteer their vehicles and services for civil defence duties.

Developments such as these among a population long considered neutral at best in its attitude towards the state has been perhaps the most remarkable development of the war on the home front.

Following the Six Day War, Israeli Arabs were praised by Government leaders for having refrained from hostile activity. This time, in striking contrast, many have insisted on participating actively in the national effort.

THEIR HOME

"The Israeli Arabs feel this is their home," says Shmuel Toledano, the Prime Minister's adviser on Arab affairs. He attributes the Arab attitude to their increasing prosperity and to the normalization brought about by the lifting of military government rule from their areas some eight years ago. "They've lived these past years in a calm and positive atmosphere. They've had no restrictions on their movement, no one has come searching for them or expropriated their land. They've gotten the feeling that it's possible to live in Israel as a minority."

The Government had deliberately refrained at the outbreak of the war from involving the Arab population in the war effort. "But after a few days," said Toledano, "we saw that they were offended by this attitude." Offices were established in seven Arab communities to register those who wished to volunteer for civil defence or agricultural work and to accept contributions to the War Loan. By the end of last week, close to IL500,000 had been raised in Arab communities. The voluntary War Loan bond certificates given to Arabs have had

the word "war" eliminated. "The Arab here sees himself contributing to Israel, but without directly injuring the Arab states," Mr. Toledano explains.

An Arab journalist attributes the Israeli Arab attitude to the reaction they encountered from Arabs in the administered territories following the Six Day War, who looked upon them as Israelis. Moreover, while the Arab states permitted Arabs from the territories to enter freely, Israeli Arabs continued to be barred from making the pilgrimage to Mecca. In the face of this, the journalist feels, local Arabs identified themselves more strongly than ever as Israelis. Israeli Arabs, but Israelis.

RESPONSIBILITY

Says Nazareth Mayor Seif e-Din Zuabi: "People here feel their responsibility to the State. They appreciate the fact that Jews have sent their children to the war while we sit home at night and count our children." On the second day of the war, 600 people from Nazareth attended a meeting called by Mayor Zuabi to express support for the State. The speakers asserted that Nazareth was an example of how Arabs and Jews can live together.

Some observers caution against reading too much significance into these expressions of identity. "Much of this is organized by Arab leaders who want to establish 'credit' with the Israeli establishment which can be drawn on in the future," says a kibbutz leader with contacts among the Arabs. "There's nothing wrong with this, and the volunteering is certainly a positive step. But we need to maintain some perspective."

A different opinion is expressed by Mordechai Allon, Mayor of the Jewish city of Upper Nazareth, which has been the beneficiary of considerable Arab volunteering in the past two weeks from Nazareth and surrounding Arab villages. "Both Jews and Arabs here have come to learn that life together can be harmonious. The passage of time has justified the saying for the Arabs of Nazareth that a close neighbour is better than a distant brother."



An unusual brit mila ceremony took place yesterday in the Ophthalmology Department of Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital at the bedside of the proud father, Shimon, wounded in a tank battle at the Canal last week. Chief Chaplain Tat-Ahuf Mordechai Piron, who officiated, is seen handing the newly circumcised boy to his smiling father. Shimon, 34, came from Morocco in 1950 and has been in the regular army since 1957. His wife, Haya, is a sergeant-major in the Medical Corps. The couple have a daughter of 11. After the ceremony singer Shuli Nathan entertained wounded soldiers, doctors, nurses and volunteers at a party in the hospital garden attended by Mayor Teddy Kollek and hospital director Prof. David Maier.

Argentine jet hijackers surrender

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP). — Four guerrillas who hijacked an Argentine jetliner on Saturday in an attempt to get to Cuba surrendered to Bolivian authorities yesterday and released their five hostages, a radio station reported.

The report by Radio Panamericana in La Paz did not mention the condition of the hostages or the hijackers.

The hijackers, identified as Tupamaro guerrillas, had forced the plane to land in the tropical Bolivian town of Yacuba and threatened to kill the hostages unless they got a smaller plane to take them out of the country.

The radio station said the local military commander told Bolivian officials he was holding the hijackers, two men and two women.

Foreign M.D. leaves: No help needed

By YAA'COV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — An eminent South African surgeon who was in Israel when the war broke out and stayed to help treat the wounded, is leaving today. "Your medical services are so well organized that you simply don't need outside help now," Dr. Mannie Stein, told The Post yesterday at his brother's home. "Perhaps later some foreign plastic surgeons may be needed to do reconstruction work for injured

soldiers, but now there is really nothing for me to do."

Dr. Stein, 53, who lives in Durban, was here visiting his son and other relatives when the war broke out on Yom Kippur. He immediately decided to postpone his return home and volunteer for work with the wounded. He worked for two weeks, mainly at Beilinson Hospital.

He was full of praise for the organization of the emergency medical services. "The seriously wounded who needed a lot of attention were spread over all the country's

hospitals, so that in no one place was there any overloading, or undue pressure," he said.

But what impressed the tall, grey-haired surgeon most was the fact that "senior doctors were immediately assigned to base hospitals established near the fronts. Thanks to such experienced men being on the spot for immediate treatment, many lives were saved. When the casualties reached civilian hospitals for definitive treatment they were not in a dangerous state of shock, as may have been expected. He also noted that, due to the excellent base hospital treatment (which only experienced doctors could give), many limbs were saved. He himself, had treated men at Beilinson who would have had legs amputated had it not been for the excellent initial treatment at the base hospitals.

Dr. Stein said that if medical aid were needed in the future, he would come back again; and he would not be the only one willing to do so, he added.

"BRITH-RISHONIM"

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to join its ranks and to assist it in its aims of extending Zionist consciousness in the population and strengthening social and Zionist absorption among new immigrants.

Contact: P.O.B. 14073, Tel Aviv.

Prices up 16-25% so far this year

During the first nine months of 1973 the prices of most products rose by 16 to 25 per cent — in comparison with a price rise of from 6 to 12 per cent for the corresponding period last year — the Government Press Office announced yesterday.

The Consumer Price Index (excluding fruit and vegetables) rose during these nine months by 18.5 per cent. The wholesale price index for locally manufactured products rose by 16.8 per cent. The rise in the price indices for the building industry and agriculture was 25.1 and 18.1 per cent respectively, after allowing for the seasonal rise in labour costs during the summer (due to the shorter working day).

Shortage of handymen to continue

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Despite the cease-fire agreement, there seems little chance that most of the men at the front will be coming home soon. This means the manpower shortage in many sectors of the economy will not be eased in the near future.

One of the main manpower shortages is that of repairmen and handymen. It has been very difficult ever since the outbreak of war to get plumbers or electricians to do emergency repairs around the house. To alleviate the situation, the Municipal Emergency Headquarters says it plans to set up an emergency repair service.

The Municipal Emergency Headquarters will also put the city's mobile dental care unit at the IDF's disposal to provide front-line soldiers with dental first aid. The unit is one of the most advanced in the country, and its mobilization was requested by the army.

IAF pilots: No time to talk Using every minute till the cease-fire

By ZE'EV SCHUL

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

AN AIR FORCE BASE, SOMEWHERE IN ISRAEL. — "Don't bother us now, come back after the war is over," the young commanding officer of a Phantom squadron of fighter-bombers told The Jerusalem Post here yesterday morning.

A few minutes later, a long line of the weird missile-finned Phantoms stood waiting in line at the edge of the tarmac.

Their engines were still muted, but the hot gases from their exhausts already suggested the huge bursts of power which these "flying engines" are capable of.

A few seconds later they were off, spurring down the long asphalt and beginning a slow fuel-nursing climb.

Destination: Egypt.

Time after time the aircraft lined up: pairs of needle-nosed Mirages, flat-bodied Skyhawks, and the bulkier Phantoms waiting on the runway approach. Canopies were still open. Inside, the white-helmeted young men enjoyed a few more lungfuls of fresh air before clamping down and inserting the oxygen mouthpiece which would feed them for the rest of the flight. A roar of engines and another four were on their way. Indian file, trailing black exhaust smoke (typical of the U.S. Pratt and Whitney engines), heading South.

"Sorry — we only have another six hours and 23 minutes till cease-fire time. Can't afford to waste it. Come back tomorrow," another young captain said.

Most of the men flew double their normal number of "live" missions yesterday, others even more. "We are setting new records today," the officer said.

Tonnage — ? Missions per pilot — ? Didn't even these pilots have their limitations?

"Maybe. But so have the Egyptians, who are going to get all this stuff. Just look at it."

Big, fat bombs. Five hundred-kilogram "block busters," and smaller ones.

"This squadron has a reputation for 'on-target accuracy,'" the officer said.

"After all, it is the oldest bomber squadron in the IAF. And it was its first tail gunner. On one of Al Schwimmer's 'Flying Fortresses,' the grey-haired reservist said. "See that guy? He ejected out of his plane. Hit the silk. Came back home — don't ask me how. Sprained a back muscle, but absolutely refuses

5,000 Englishmen want to help

By DAVID LENNON

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Five thousand people have volunteered here to go to work in Israel, and by the end of this week over 400 will actually have arrived in Israel.

Working according to well-laid contingency plans, the Youth and Hehalutz Department of the Jewish Agency here carefully screened all the applicants and has already found that 1,100 of those who came forward are suitable.

All of the volunteers are paying their own way and have undertaken to stay at least five months. A number of them asked if it were not possible to stay longer.

Having learnt from the experience of 1967, the Agency is now only sending people in response to specific requests from Israel. Most of those who have already left have gone to kibbutzim, and now some are going in response to requests from industry.

ALLIANCE TIRE company of Hadera has adopted the wounded soldiers in Foriya, near Tiberias, and has supplied them with transistor radios, newspapers, books and TV sets.

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Photo Brenner
31 REH HECHALUTZ, HAIFA

Universities postpone opening date

The opening of the new academic year at all institutions of higher learning has been postponed until further notice, it was announced yesterday in Jerusalem. These institutions include the Hebrew University; the University of the Negev; Tel Aviv Bar-Ilan and Haifa Universities; the Technion; and the Weizmann Institute.

Meanwhile, the universities have been sending notices to new students who have been accepted for the coming year. New students now saving in the armed forces will be able to arrange for payment of their tuition at a later date. Arrangements will also be made for all students who were prevented from coming to interviews, counselling sessions or examinations. (Itim)

Large family thrown out of Amidar room

ASHKELON. — Police yesterday evicted a family with 12 children from a dilapidated room adjoining their 2½-room house in the Tzafron Quarter here. The eviction order, requested by the Amidar housing company, was issued by Ashkelon Magistrate's Court on Sunday.

The father of the family, Nahum Menahem, told Itim that he had broken down the wall separating his flat from the room — which had fallen vacant after serving as a poultry shop — when conditions in his grossly overcrowded home became unbearable. He said he had offered to buy the abandoned Arab structure from Amidar, but was unable to raise the IL12,000 key money the housing company asked.

Replying to the reporter's question, Ashkelon police said they had carried out the eviction both because of the court order and because Amidar had declared the room dangerous. Amidar, for their part, told the reporter it had been forced to request the order as the family had taken over the room illegally.

Mr. Menahem rejected the notion that the room was dangerous, pointing out that Amidar was more than willing to take IL12,000 for the structure, without so much mentioning that it might be dangerous. (Itim)

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CEASE-FIRE

THE cease-fire is a calculated gamble: it may do no more than freeze the situation for the time being, and save lives and limbs until such time as fighting breaks out again. As things stand now, the Egyptians may have retained sufficient military strength to regroup and make a further attempt to "regain by force what we lost by force". Ample supplies of military hardware are assured to them during a cease-fire.

There are reports of a super-power agreement on limitation of arms supplies to either side in the conflict that refused the cease-fire. Even if that is so, the Russians might not have been too scrupulous about observing it, or have outflanked the arms ban somehow. A veritable odyssey might thus serve them to rebuild their strength and prepare for the next round.

However, that is not all the cease-fire proposal says. It is in fact a grab-bag of proposals from all sides. No doubt both super-powers were suddenly anxious to see an end to a conflict that both viewed with equanimity at the outset. The Russians saw prospects that their advanced arms would at last prove themselves in the field, and the Americans may not have been reluctant to see Soviet arms destroyed by their own weapons once again, or to have growing Soviet dominance in the area cut down.

Two short weeks have proved the present conflict far more furiously destructive of men

and arms than any of the preceding clashes. Without a jungle of concealment and armour, the weapons now in use, drawn up in great numbers in an open area, a modern version of a Napoleonic battle field, the wastage has been unexpectedly great.

We may now assume that Mr. Kosygin used his four days in Cairo to impress on the Egyptian President that he could not afford to continue fighting, but that they would write into the terms of the cease-fire the 242 U.N. Resolution which is open to varying interpretations from total Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 lines down to minor changes. The Resolution was then balanced by a further paragraph requiring "prompt negotiation between the parties," the essential provision of the original armistice agreement between Israel and the Arab states which has been most persistently and deliberately ignored.

If we accept the cease-fire it is because our ultimate target is peace, not the destruction of Egypt. The cease-fire will be well worthwhile if there is a prompt move towards negotiations, and we can then afford the loss of whatever consolidation our forces would no doubt have still achieved on the west bank of the Suez Canal.

If negotiations are unduly delayed, our present position on the road to Cairo should still prove a major obstacle to further Egyptian aggression.

ISRAEL PRESS

Losing the fruits of victory

Yediot Aharonot (non-party), commenting on the surprise element in the agreement reached at the Brezhnev-Kissinger talks, said it "far from conducive to high-mindedness." Kosygin must have brought back from Egypt his agreement, if not her plea, for the acceptance of the programme presented to Kissinger. Further evidence of this is Cairo's appeal to the Chinese representative at the U.N. not to hinder the adoption of such an agreement. Furthermore, the Russo-Egyptian consensus must have been arrived at with the knowledge and acquiescence of the U.S. The details of this agreement represent an attempt to deprive Israel of the fruits of her victory, and are even less advantageous to us than the Rogers Plan. The Moscow agreement was made behind our backs, and the haste with which it was put together was dictated by a desire to save the Arabs from defeat. There may, indeed, also be additional secret clauses — and it would be advisable that both the Government and the IDF should not use a stop-watch in observing the cease-fire, but rather re-double their efforts on the field of battle.

Ha'aretz (non-party) points out that the Israeli Government's acceptance of the American-Soviet cease-fire proposal is conditional upon bilateral talks and an exchange of pri-

soners. The paper reviews the current military situation and points out that, despite Egypt's territorial gains on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal, Israel will have won considerable territorial advantage from this war at a comparatively low cost in lives. We shall not forget the lessons learnt from previous cease-fires, which have shown that the Arabs, far from honouring their undertakings, utilise the lull in the fighting in order to prepare for the next round. This time we require substantive guarantees and a working supervision of the truce, so that it should not be used for the emplacement of new missile bases and troop concentrations.

The paper goes on to declare that the U.S.-Soviet proposal "represents an attempt to obscure Israel's military victory and save both Egypt and Moscow from their military and political defeat by attempting to leave territorial gains in Egyptian hands... A cease-fire under the proposed conditions signifies that Sadat may be permitted to claim political advantages, thanks to the war he initiated, despite his military defeat... Israel is in favour of a cease-fire, but not one arrived at in haste, and not one that makes negotiations with a view to peace conditional upon Security Council Resolution 242."

CABINET DECIDES ON CEASE-FIRE

Following is the text of the Israel Cabinet's decision early this morning to accept a cease-fire:

At its meeting this morning (Monday), the Cabinet decided unanimously to accept the proposal of the U.S. government and President Nixon, and to announce its readiness to agree to a cease-fire in accordance with the Security Council resolution following the joint U.S.-Soviet draft-proposal.

Under the terms of this proposed resolution, the military forces will remain in the positions they occupy upon the coming into effect of the cease-fire. Israel will insist on an exchange of prisoners.

The implementation of the cease-fire is conditional upon reciprocity.

The Cabinet decision will be brought to the notice of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee and of the Knesset.

The proposed U.S.-Soviet resolution submitted to the Security Council reads as follows:

"The Security Council —

1) Calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, not later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy.

2) Calls upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 in all of its parts.

3) Decides that immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations start between the parties

concerned under the appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

With regard to paragraph 2 of the proposed resolution, the Cabinet has decided to instruct Israel's representative at the United Nations to include in his address to the Security Council a passage clarifying that Israel's agreement to this paragraph is given in the meaning defined by Israel when she decided, in August 1970, to accept the initiative of the U.S. government regarding the cease-fire as notified to the United Nations on 4 August 1970, and as announced by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, in the Knesset on the same date.

The Minister of Defence and the Chief of Staff reported on the situation on the battlefronts.

At 4 p.m. last night, the Government issued the following statement: "The Government of Israel has been informed that the Government of Egypt has instructed the armed forces of Egypt to cease hostilities in accordance with the Security Council Resolution concerning the cease-fire."

Following upon this, the Government of Israel has issued orders to the Israel Defence Forces on the Egyptian front to stop firing at 12.52 hours Israel time today (Oct. 22), provided it is confirmed that the Egyptians have indeed ceased hostilities.

The cease-fire will therefore come into effect at the end of the 12-hour period stipulated by the Security Council resolution.

SOVIETS AND UNITED STATES SUBMIT JOINT RESOLUTION

UNITED NATIONS. — The Security Council early yesterday passed a joint U.S.-Soviet proposal for an "in-place" cease-fire in the Middle East. The resolution was passed at 12.50 a.m. New York time (0850 Israel time) and provided for the cease-fire to go into effect within 12 hours.

The Council, meeting in a three-hour emergency session, voted 14-0 for the resolution.

China abstained in the vote after Ambassador Huang Hua had accused "the two super-powers" of hurriedly drafting a resolution that would allow them to maintain a "no war no-peace" situation in the Middle East.

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah announced conditional acceptance of the cease-fire.

Mr. Tekoah said of the Egyptian and Syrian campaigns that the annals of history know of few instances in which the policy of war has come to a more ignominious fate. This time no pretence, no inventions, no pleas must be permitted to let the Arabs escape the consequences of their abject disgrace.

"They must be persuaded once and for all to abandon those policies which have caused the present conflagration."

Arab argument

Mr. Tekoah said the Arabs had used the argument of their "humiliation" in 1967 to resist demands for a negotiated settlement.

In a second statement Mr. Tekoah said that compliance with the proposed cease-fire was conditional on its acceptance and observance by all the states taking part in the fighting and by "irregulars of any kind."

The cessation of military activity causes that have brought war to the Middle East so frequently, and so tragically. Another respite between two wars is just not good enough. And for our part, both the U.S. and the Soviet Union are ready to make our joint good offices available to the parties as a means to facilitate the negotiating process.

"Finally, I want to report to the Council that both the Soviet Union and the U.S. believe that there should be an immediate exchange of prisoners-of-war."

Mr. Malik said: "The dangerous development of events in the Middle East, which runs counter to the easing of tension which has been achieved recently, requires that all who are interested in strengthening the cause of peace make urgent efforts to turn back the course of events in this area into the channel of a peaceful and an equitable settlement."

'N.Y. Times' says truce can bring settlement

NEW YORK (INA). — The "New York Times" in an editorial yesterday said: "The most important forward step in the draft resolution submitted to the U.N. Security Council last night seemed to be the joint appreciation that only through negotiations could the warring parties turn truce into a genuine settlement that would stand any chance of enduring."

Mr. Scall said that the U.S., with the U.S.S.R., had called for the meeting of the Security Council with one purpose in mind: "To take joint action and to present a joint proposition to the Council whose aim is to bring an immediate cease-fire into effect and to begin promptly negotiations between the parties under appropriate auspices looking toward a just and durable peace based on the November 1967 Security Council resolution..."

"We believe that, from the tragic events of the past 17 days, there must be a new resolve, a new attempt to remove the fundamental

Readers' letters

Interfaith Committee's appeal

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On behalf of the Israel Interfaith Committee, we express our profound shock at the new deliberate attack on Israel, supported by a super-power cynically using the conflict for the advancement of its own interests, at a time when prospects for negotiations of a settlement were at long last in sight. The fact that this war was started on the Day of Atonement, and during the month of Ramadan, and its presentation as a Holy War (Jihad) should shock and concern all religious and spiritually sensitive people for whom interfaith dialogue and ecumenism have any value.

We extend deep sympathy to all the families who lost loved ones in this totally unnecessary and irresponsible resort to violence. To the wounded we send our wishes for a speedy and complete recovery. We hope that all the prisoners of war will be humanely treated and pray that all of them will be allowed to return to their families soon.

We were greatly encouraged by the many manifestations of brotherhood and solidarity by members of all the communities in Israel. We hope that the sense of community revealed at this time of destiny will prevail and inspire interfaith dialogue and cooperation in the future.

WE'RE HERE TO STAY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Listening to those righteous French and British who tell us first not to attack and then not to defend ourselves in order not to humiliate the Arabs, I wonder how godless and how dumb people can be. Will they never realise that they may hunt, beat, embargo, kill and quarter the Jew, but the Jewish nation as a nation will not perish from this earth. It is a nation sustained by the divine will in its endless suffering; scarred but alive, it has emerged from holocausts inflicted on it by the Gentile world. These tidal waves of anti-Semitism just won't work any more. I'm afraid we're going to disappoint the Arabs, the Soviets, the French the British and all the others who, directly or indirectly, aim at the destruction of the State of Israel; we're here to stay, prosper and multiply, and refuse to be the victims of their greed and immoralities.

M. LEVARY

Tel Aviv, October 14.

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We would like to mention with appreciation and gratitude the expressions of solidarity and the moral and material help of Christian friends, individuals and organisations, all over the world. We cannot help, however, wondering and being sorry that many spiritual leaders and clergy, some of whom are involved in the Christian-Jewish Dialogue, were silent at this dangerous hour for Israel.

We call upon all our friends all over the world to stand by Israel at this crucial hour, to identify with its struggle for survival and security and to help as much as they can for creating a climate of peace in our region.

We call upon our friends, wherever they are, to do everything within their ability to help the victims of war: families of the dead, wounded, prisoners of war and all who suffered.

R.J. ZWI WERBLOWSKI, Chairman
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
ANDRE CHOUAQUI, Chairman of the Board
SHAYAL BEUKER, Hon. Secretary
PATHEE BLAS CHOCOUR
REV. COOS SCHONEVELD, Members of the Ex. Committee

HERZLIYA MUNICIPALITY

Voluntary War Loan

Herzliya will donate its portion — and more — to the Voluntary War Loan.

The Public Committee for the Voluntary War Loan in Herzliya will approach residents and all organizations and institutions:

RESIDENTS!

We are convinced that most of you will not wait for a request and will want to acquire Voluntary War Loans at the earliest opportunity. These Loans can be acquired immediately at all banks.

Acquire Loans — and help the National War Effort.

YOSEF NEVO
Mayor



UN RESOLUTION 2

The Security Council unanimously adopted on November the following Resolution 242, which had been proposed by Dr. Ezer Weizman.

Expressing its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East.

Emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in the State in the area can live in security.

Emphasizing further that all Member States in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a common act in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter.

1. Affirms that the fulfilment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:

(1) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

(2) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency a fortiori and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

2. Affirms further the necessity:

(a) For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;

(b) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;

(c) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every State in the area, through measures including establishment of demilitarized zones;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative to proceed to the Middle East to establish a special commission to promote agreement and to promote efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provisions and principles in this resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the efforts of the Special Representative, as possible.

ISRAEL'S INTERPRETATION OF 1973

In August 1970, Israel accepted the U.S. initiative for a cease-fire to end the "War of Attrition." Israel's interpretation of Security Council Resolution 242 was included in Israel's formal reply, on August 4, 1970, to the U.S. initiative. The text of the reply follows:

"HAVING considered President Nixon's message of July 24, 1970, basing itself on its contents and in strict adherence to its policy principles and authoritative statements, the Government of Israel has decided to reply affirmatively to the latest U.S. peace initiative, and to inform the U.S. that it may convey to Ambassador Jarring that:

(1) Israel is prepared in due time to designate a representative to discussions to be held under Ambassador Jarring's auspices with the U.A.R. (Jordan), according to such procedure and at such places and times as he may recommend, taking into account each side's attitudes as to method of procedure, and previous experience of discussions between the parties.

(2) Israel's position in favour of a cease-fire on a basis of reciprocity on all fronts, including the Egyptian front, in accordance with the Security Council's cease-fire resolution, remains unchanged. On the basis of classifications given by the U.S. Government in this matter, Israel is prepared to reply affirmatively to the U.S. proposal for a cease-fire (for at least three months) on the Egyptian front.

(3) The discussions under Ambassador Jarring's auspices shall be held within the framework of

the Security Council Resolution (242) on the basis of the expression of readiness by the parties to carry out the Security Council Resolution (242) in all its parts, in order to achieve an agreed and binding contractual peace agreement between the parties which will ensure:

a) Termination by Egypt (Jordan) and Israel of all claims or states of belligerency and respect and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area, through measures including establishment of demilitarized zones;

b) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

c) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency a fortiori and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area, through measures including establishment of demilitarized zones;

d) Israel will participate in discussions without conditions. Israel will not accept acceptance by the other parties in advance of the other parties as to the matters under discussion.

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SOLDIERS WELFARE ASSOCIATION

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Special Donations Campaign

Our sons, on the battlefields, are heroically fighting, in unequalled sacrifice, to ensure Israel's safety. In these hours, during which they are giving all they can for us, we, in the rear, will do all we can for them. We in the rear will show our tremendous love to our sons not only by identifying with them, but also through deeds. Our soldiers need a tremendous amount of recreational and welfare accessories.

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